BUNDAY, MAY 29, 1898.

Subscriptions by Mail, Post-Paid BAILY, per Month..... DAILY, per Year ..... 8 60 9 00 BUNDAY, per Year ..... DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year ...... 8 00 DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month..... Postage to foreign countries added.

Tan Sun, New York City.

-Klosque No. 18, near Grand Hotel, and Elesque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines.

Adams who former us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned. They must in all cases send stamps for that surpose.

### Shall There Be a Third?

The opponents of Hawalian annexation are the agents of beet sugar, a few representatives of other interests and inspirations, and PETTIGREW, the Senator from South Dakota, Perrionew unques-Monably stands forth as a leader in this effort of disappointed hope, perverted selfishness, and sullen provincialism, and Senator WHITE of California is another. The latter's farewell to the gallant soldiers of the Pacific slope, when sailing for Manila, was accompanied with a notification to his colleagues in Washington that he would see the United States impoverished for money, confronted with foreign complication of any magnitude, and, if need be, humiliated below even Spain rather than that Hawail, a stepping stone to the East and an outlying bulwark against trans-Pacific attack, should become part of the United

Does any third statesman desire to be identified with WHITE and PETTIGREW in the sinister task of blocking our national progress when the civil and military leaders of the nation unite carnestly and anxiously in an appeal to Congress to press on? Who from among the other active enemies of the traditional Jeffersonian policy of national expansion wishes to gain the discreditable eminence incontestably occupied by WHITE and PETTIGREW!

### Schley and Cervers.

It now becomes an interesting question what the result would be should Admiral CERVERA be forced to give battle to Commodore Schley. The latter's squadron has lost the Minneapolis, by detachment, since its start from Hampton Roads, but has gained the Iowa, the difference being enormous in fighting strength. In battleships and armored cruisers it is stronger than Admiral Sampson's own squadron to-day.

The force of Admiral CERVERA consists chiefly of the four armored cruisers Almirante Oquendo, Infanta Maria Teresa, Vizeays, and Cristobal Colon, the first three being sister ships of about 7,000 tons, and the fourth of about 6,900. The torpedo boat destroyers Furor and Pluton, of 380 tons each, are presumably with him, their mate, the Terror, being detached, while, possibly, he may have picked up one or two other small craft in Cuban waters. But the armored ships are mainly to be relied upon for his strength.

The Oquendo, Vizcaya and Maria Teres have each a steel water-line belt 315 feet long, 512 broad and from 10 to 12 inches thick, and two turrets of 9-inch steel containing their largest guns. The Colon has a complete nickel steel belt 814 inches broad and 6 inches thick, and above it at the centre, for about two-fifths of her length, another belt of the same thickness, rising to her upper deck. The barbettes for her large guns are 5 inches thick, with 6-inch bulkheads at the base.

The main batteries of the Oquendo class consist of two 11-inch and ten 512-inch rapidfire guns, the former calibre throwing an 838-nound shot and the latter a shot of 86 pounds. It is thus evident that the total weight of a round from the twelve guns constituting the main battery of each vessel would be 2,536 pounds, or 7,608 pounds for the three. The Colon carries two 9.8inch ten 6-inch, and six 4.7-inch guns, throwing projectiles of 500, 100, and 47 pounds respectively, or a total of 1,282 pounds at a round. The aggregate for the four vessels is 8,890 pounds.

Commodore Schley's squadron consists of the battleships Iowa, 11,410 tons; Massachusetts, 10,288 tons, and Texas, 6,315 tons; the armored cruiser Brooklyn, 9,271 tons; the unarmored cruiser Marblehead, 2,089 tons; the gunboat Castine, 1,170 tons; the torpedo boat Dupont, and the auxiliary destroyers Vixen and Eagle. Here the first point to notice is that Schley's squadron far surpasses his opponent's in displacement, his four armored ships alone aggregating 37,274 tons, against less than 28,000 for CER-VERA's four, while the Marblehead, Castine Dupont, Vixen and Eagle exceed his unarmored vessels by several thousand tons,

In armor our advantage is still more atriking. All CERVERA'S armored ships surpass our Brooklyn in thickness of plating, as she carries only 3 inches on her sides, 51g on her turrets and from 8 to 4 on her barbettes; but her protective deck of 6 inches on the slope and 3 on the flat is far better than that of the Oquendo class, with 3 inches on the slope and 2 on the flat. Our battleships turn the armor scale overwhelmingly. The Massachusetts has 18 inches on her sides, 15 on her large turrets and 17 on her barbettes; the Iowa, 14 inches on the sides and 15 on the large turrets and barbettes; the Texas.

12 inches on sides and turrets. The battery power of the two fleets shows setts carries four 13-inch guns, eight 8-inch and four 6-inch, throwing projectiles of toward the aggregate of the three vessels of the Oquendo class. The Iowa carries four 12-inch, eight 8-inch and six 4-inch guns, throwing projectiles of 850, 250 and 33 pounds respectively, or a total of 5,598 pounds at a round. The Texas carries two 12-inch and six 6-inch guns, throwing 2,300 pounds. The Brooklyn carries eight 8-inch and twelve 5-inch, the latter throwing 50-pound projectiles, with a total of 2,600 pounds. The aggregate, thus, is 17,298 pounds against CERVERA's 8,890 at a single round. The Marblehead carries nine 5-inch guns and the Castine eight 4-inch, and they would make up our aggregate flouble CERVERA's total, but they can be left aside, with our three other vessels, as a margin for overpowering his torpedo

craft and any other unarmored force. As for the secondary batteries, the aggregate of our four armored vessels, not to awell on details, is sixty-four 6-pounders, swenty 1-pounders, fourteen Gatlings, and Sour Motchkies cannon, against Cauva- Do they much the doubtful rumor at jet

na's thirty-four 6-pounders, forty 1-pound- once to their present ers, twenty-four Nordenfeldts, and eight Gatlings.

Taking all elements together, number of ressels, size, armor protection, and, above all, battery power, wholly apart from superiority of marksmanship, it is clear that Somer's is much the stronger squadron. CERVERA's is presumably the faster, when at its best; but the Brooklyn on trial record is faster than any one of his cruisers, while the speed of all of the Spanish ships is not improbably far below their trials.

An Example of Theological Cow-

ardice. The General Assembly of the Presbyterians has dodged the question of the infidelity of Dr. McGIFFERT of the Union Theological Seminary by begging him to leave the Presbyterian ministry of his own motion, "if he cannot conform his views to | they proclaim is so far real that they would the standard of our Church." Thus Dr. Mc-GIFFERT is left to be his own judge. He can decide for himself whether he is a heretic or not and remain or leave accordingly. The General Assembly shifts the the touchstone. The yellowest of the yelwhole responsibility on his shoulders.

Dr. McGiffent had published a book which a memorial to the General Assembly from the Pittsburg Presbytery described as "the most daring and thorough-going attack on the New Testament that has ever been made by an accredited teacher of the Presbyterian Church in America." Nor can it be denied that the description is just and accurate. That book pursued a method of criticism which destroys supernatural iam altogether by subjecting it to the necessity of scientific analysis; by putting the unknown and the unknowable to the test of the known and material. He took away from the Last Supper Its whole sacramental and symbolic character as taught by Christian theology and brought it down to the domain of fact properly within the sphere of science and demonstration. The same method, applied to all the incidents recorded in the Bible as supernatural and mysterious, beyond the possibility of merely human explanation and understanding, mendacious vellows, would leave nothing of the Scriptures except a body of disputable ethical teachings by fallible men of a remote and relatively unenlightened period.

The General Assembly is afraid to stigmatize Dr. McGippent's method as subversive of all religious faith, lest it might disturb the peace of the Presbyterian Church. It does not dare to stand up for the Bible as the Westminster Confession describes it to be, but leaves theological professors to do as they please about destroy ing faith in its infallibility, simply intimating to them that if they will go elsewhere to propagate their revolutionary doctrines they will not be missed from Presbyterianism.

Dr. Briggs has gone elsewhere already. On the same day that the General Assembly dodged the responsibility of passing judgment on Dr. McGiffert's infidelity, Dr. BRIGGS was ordained by Bishop Por-TER a deacon in the Episcopal Church. Thither also has gone Dr. Shirling of Princeton University, and perhaps Dr. McGIFFERT will join them, though if he desires to remain a Presbyterian he can continue in the fold without reprobation. He is thus the master of the situation, for the very reason that he has carried the attack so far.

It is a very remarkable confession on the part of the General Assembly. It says frankly that the highest tribunal of the Presbyterian Church dares not exercise the powers committed to it, because of its knowledge or suspicion that the Briggs and McGiffert infidelity is so dangerously prevalent in the Presbyterian Church that any attempt to interfere with its progress might lead to a disruption which would prove destructive to the organization. Moreover, does not the readiness of the Episcopal Church to allow its ministry to be used as a refuge | truth from them. The mistakes they make | The Louisiana Constitutional Convenfor the leaders of this school of critics suggest an extreme of hospitality which may be construed as incompatible with a positive and definite faith on its own part?

## Color Lines in Journalism.

It is a very curious theological situation.

The war and the war news have served to instruct the American people, the people of New York especially, concerning the great and growing difference in the character of establishments called newspapers. Until quite recently the profession of journalism was homogeneous. The business of making newspapers was conducted with various degrees of ability, and with methods dependent upon individual taste and judgment; but on the whole the fundamental principles were the same throughout. This condition has been changing gradually for several years past. The excitement of war times and the intense eagerness of citizens for prompt and full intelligence of the progress of the conflict have acentuated distinctions previously a little vague in the public mind. The specialization of contemporary journalism is now well understood by everybody. Newspapers are judged and valued not by a uniform standard, but according to their performances in the several classes to which they respectively belong.

These classes are three in number, and each has its distinguishing colors. It is not too fanciful to define the classes as vellow journalism, yellow and red journalism, and red, white, and blue journalism.

The yellow badge has become so familiar. and the qualities it denotes are so generally recognized, that description is almost as superfluous as the mention by name of examples of the type. It is proper to remark, however, that the essential characteristics of yellow journalism are not those which enormously in our favor. The Massachu- are most in evidence to the eye and the ear. The bawling self-advertisement, the megaphone announcements, the Gargantuan 1,100, 250, and 100 pounds respectively, or type, the prodigies of typographical ar-6,800 pounds at a round, which is well rangement and picto at illustration, the colored crayon impressionist sketches on the bulletin blackboards, and the other vaudeville accessories, are mere externals. A newspaper might be as yellow as corruption without resorting to any of these de vices to attract attention to itself. The essential thing that makes a paper yellow is the habitual attitude of its management toward its readers and toward the truth,

Here is the infallible test: Suppose newspaper is in possession of a startling war rumor or a deliberately fabricated piece of alleged news sure to make a sensation on the street and to sell numerous extras containing it. Suppose the conmain battery fire to 17,812, or more than ductors of the newspaper are either definitely aware of the falseness of the alleged news manufactured under their own noses, or privately doubtful of the truth of th despatch innocently acquired from outside. Do they systematically put forth the lie for the sake of the sales, or do they systematically suppress it for the sake of the truth the protection of their readers?

newsboys, or do they hold for rerification and the proper satisfaction of their own professional and personal consciences! In one case the newspaper is vellow. In the other case it is honest and worthy of the respect and confidence of the people.

The distinction, therefore, is precisely the same as that between the man of truth and the professor of bunco. It is a ques tion of motive and of moral responsibility or moral debasement; and that is all there is to it. Yellow journalism is systematic and conscious deception for gain. It does not alter the case or obliterate the shame ful hue even if the proprietors of a yellow newspaper prefer, on the whole, to print genuine news from the seat of war rather than bogus; or if they are energetically and noisily enterprising in the pursuit of genuine news; or if the patriotism which rather falsify for the interests of their own flag than for those of the enemy; or if they are cheerfully optimistic and good natured in many matters wherein veracity is not lows possess some qualities which would be eminently creditable apart from the circumstance that their status is settled the moment they manifest a readiness to swindle their customers whenever temptation and opportunity coincide.

All this is now so generally understoo that you rarely see anybody buy a yellow

newspaper without a grin on his face. The yellow and red journal is a new development. The class includes all the newspapers, fortunately not many, which secretly prefer the flag of Spain or any other flag to our own Star Spangled Banner Their specialty is not so much in uttering false news for sensational and mercenary purposes, as in twisting news to gratify the private inclinations of their proprietors or managers. Their news columns, read in connection with their editorial discussions resent quite as distorted a view of contemporary events as is obtained through the medium of the frankly and shamelessly

There is a humorous aspect to the per formances of the yellow newspaper which is entirely lacking in the sneering, sneaking, treacherous policy of the red and yellow editor. He is the enemy within the lines, discouraging at every opportunity the loyal sentiment upon which the national cause depends for its success. He is the unavowed friend and ally of Spain, seizing eagerly upon every fact or falsehood likely to discredit the men intrusted with the prosecution of the war, and magnifying and emphasizing everything calculated to comfort or encourage the foreigners whom we are fighting. His perverse ingenuity in the management of half-truths is more dangerous than his yellow contemporary's open recklessness of misstatement. Of the two classes, the yellow journal is the less contemptible. The emotions it provokes are slightly modified by amusement. The yellow and red newspaper makes Americans grit their teeth and think of proceed ings inconsistent with the restraints of

high civilization and orderly citizenship. The original and leading yellow and red newspaper in the United States is the New York Evening Post, edited by EDWIN L. GODKIN, a person of alien birth and sympathies. His journalism has some imita tors in other parts of the country. We refrain from specifying them for the reason that in no instance does the yellow and red stain seem to be so firmly fixed as to be in eradicable, as is the case with GODKIN.

The shortest way to describe the third class of American newspapers is to say that they are neither vellow nor vellow and red. This class comprises the great majority of journals issued daily from the printing machines of the United States. Their main purpose in the publication of war news, as of other news, is to state the truth and keep faith with the readers who expect the are honest mistakes. They would not intentionally deceive the public to sell a hundred thousand copies. The patriotism they profess is precisely the same as that which throbs in the mighty heartbeats of the nation, and the only color they wear is the red, white and blue,

## Trouble in the Church of England.

The tolerance shown for some years past by the Church of England toward persons within its confession holding extreme views as to ritual whether "high" or "low" seems likely to come to an end, and the Bishops will be forced, apparently, to make some new official announcement as to what services are admissible under the directions of the Book of Common Prayer. The agitation begun some time ago by a zealous layman, Mr. JOHN KENSIT, against the ritualistic practices in many London churches, though ridiculed and condemned at the time, has culminated in a petition to both houses of Convocation, formally arraigning the usages objectionable to Mr. KENSIT and his supporters as Illegal, and the Bishops of the Church of England as solely responsible for their prevalence.

Mr. KENSIT began to attract attention to his views by presenting himself, accompanied by friends, at one church after another in which forms of worship distanteful to him were observed and remonstrat ing aloud against the services as being illegal. Though remonstrated with, and once arrested and fined, he persisted in his course. He then sent in to Convocation his petition, a vigorous indictment of the Church and of the Bishops for neglect of duty, and the petition was received, though unwillingly, and presented to each house. In it he objects to many churches teaching the " false doctrine (a) that the consecrated wafer is not merely an 'emblem of the Lamb of Goo,' but, in the words of the Bishop of Southwell, 'actually and really the Lamb of Gop,' to be worshipped by the congregation as being 'Gop blessed for evermore;' (b) that this 'Lamb of Gon' so reproduced in the hands of a priest 'under the form of bread and wine, is effered upon an 'altar' by the priest, as a sacrificer, for the remission of pain or guilt, and for the absent and the dead,"

He objects to "idolatrous rites enacted publicly by the officiant in public worship,' and to "the inculcation of the practice of sacramental confession upon candidates for confirmation and others." He submits the following list of ornaments and ceremonies which have already been declared by the Queen's courts to be Hlegal:

"Unlawful ernaments of the minister-(1) the alb dalmatic: (6) the tun c or tunicle; (7) the man(ple Unlawful ornaments of the Church-(8) a baidne chino; (9) lighted candles when not required for giving light; (10) a stone altar; (11) a cross on or over or in apparent connection with the communicatable; (12) a crucifix; (13) stations of the cross Unlawful orremonies-(14) bowing down before or addressing worship to the consecrated elements; (18) the amendance of acciyoes; (16) toling of bell at consecration; (17) making the sign of the cross over the people,A:8) hiding the statual acts, (10) elevation of the elements; (80) the use of incomes; (81) the

dispersion and with water with the wron during diwine service; (Rf) the use of waters in Hen of bread

These illegal practices have grown in fifteen years, according to his statistics, the use of vestments from 336 cases in 1882 to 1.632 in 1897, the use of Incense from 9 cases to 307, that of altar lights from 581 cases to 3.568 and the "biding of manual acts" from 1,662 cases to 5,964. "These abuses, though growing rapidly, owing to the protection afforded to the wrongdoers by the Bishops, have gone on uninterruptedly for many years," declares Mr. KENSIT; and he asserts further "that the prevalence of these superstitions is due to the neglect of the Bishops to enforce the decisions of her Majesty's courts and to abide by the Statutes of Uniformity."

The Lower House of Convocation laid the Kensit petition aside for the time being, but it was discussed in the Upper House. The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. TEM-

PLE, condemned the course and methods of Mr. KENSIT in scathing terms. He admitted, however, that "there was real reason for the Bishops to take counsel together on this matter, and to endeavor by every means in their power to restrain a great deal that he could not too severely censure in those against whom Mr. KENSIT had protested. The Bishops were required to take some notice of it, and before long some notice would have been taken of it in that House," His plan for dealing with the difficulty would be not by prosecution. but by enforcing the Bishop's authority.

"During the last three or four years he had noticed that there was a much greater willingness than there was before to admit the authority of the Rishen in that extreme men would lis'en to what the Bishop sa'd, but were not at all ready to admit that the Bishop's opinion had more weight than their own. There was a very distinct change in that in the cours of the last few years; and in several cases where he had objected to practices which appeared to him to be inconsistent with the Prayer Book, he found that while those who were practicing them were quit unconvinced by snything that he said, they were quite prepared to submit to positive command and the ground that the responsibility would then be pop him, and not upon those who submitted.

"The time, however, had come when the Bishop ought to be prepared to deal with this matter, not is the way of presecution-he boned that was a long way off yet-but in the way of personal co with the authority that belonged to them. Every clergyman had made a distinct promise that he would use certain prescribed forms and none other, and to remind men of their solemn promise and to call upon them to observe it was no tyranny whatever. many cases, if such action on the part of the Bishops was taken, there would in many cases be no longe. my resistance to their authority, and gradually the would be able to make the clergy feel that no inno vations which they could introduce could do suf-ficient good to overbalance the serious mischief that was done in shirking the authority of the rulers of the Church and by dividing the Church into oppo parties bitterly opposed to one another."

Dr. CREIGHTON, Bishop of London, was even more emphatic. The variations from the authorized services, according to him, were founded upon individual preference in many cases, and at the bottom of that lay a disregard of all authority." "The end" with these persons "was entirely indefinite and they did not know in many cases what they were doing at all." The Bishop of St. Albans said the great difficulty was to get the clergy out of the congregational idea. They forgot that the congregation was not a body to be treated by itself, but was part of a great whole.

On the other hand the Bishop of Roches ter declared that if there had been any excess in the present times, it had been caused by ecclesiastical marauders, who went about into the parishes with which they had nothing to do and employed methods which were provoking to religious feelings. The time had come, however, when order must reign throughout the Church, and that order must be of a spiritual kind. The immediate result of Mr. KENSIT's

petition, therefore, seems to be an agree ment among the Bishops that they will exert their authority more vigorously over the clergy of their dioceses.

# tion.

The Louisiana Constitutional Convention, which adjourned on May 12, after a pro tracted session, has left to the Federal courts the final determination of the validity of its attempt to keep the white voters paramount in the State by excluding from the suffrage, on the ground of illiteracy, as many colored residents of Louisiana a possible and by admitting as many illiterate white men as possible on a theory new to jurisprudence in this country. This provision confers the elective franchise on those whose parents or grandparents were qualified voters in Louisiana in 1867. and if it stands, white citizens of that State, literate or illiterate, will be able to vote, and only such colored citizens as are not illiterate can vote.

Louisiana is the only State in the Union in which foreign-born voters hold the balance of power between the native white and native colored voters. By the Federal census of 1890 there were 119,000 colored male residents, 106,000 white male residents, and 25,000 foreign-born voters of voting age. Louisiana adopted its first State Constitution in 1812 and was admitted into the Union in that year, the eighteenth of the States. It was the fifth of the new States to be admitted, and It seceded in 1861. In 1868 it was readmitted, and in December, 1879, it adopted the new Constitution, which has now been superseded, though by no act of the voters in respect to ratification. The convention itself had the power both to frame and formally to adopt a Constitution, and this was what was done, all the members, to the number of 109, signing it, and 2 only refusing to

In explanation of the course of the late convention in adopting the peculiar suffrage provision, the Chairman, Mr. KRUTT-

SCHNITT, on the last day of the session said "You have the Latin races in the southern part of the State and you have the old Anglo-Saxon in the northern portion of the State. You have the people in the northern part of the State with the English language as their mother tongue. In the south you have the descendants of the old Acadians, many of whom would be unatle to meet the requirements of mand an educational qualification as a prerequisite to the right of voting. You have the sugar districts, the rice districts, the cotton districts, the piny wood districts, all differing in their local interests. The first and foremost and most important problem which confronted us was that of the suffrage. The gentleman who preceded me, the Nester of the bar of this State, its leader during the whole of my manhood, and who has been chosen by the American Bar Association as its President, has stated to you that, in his opinion, that plan was a legal one, and one which could not be attacked on the ground of unconstitutonality, and after he has spoken I think is would be a work of supererogation for me to add my voice to his; but I go further, and I say that, even if our plan be open to any constitutional objection, I defy any one to state to me any plan by which the ques can ever be brought to a practical solution before say forum in this land."

The Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States provides explicitly that the right of citizens "to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude," and was declared in force on March 30, 1870. One of the States which ratified it was Louislana. Three of the States which rejected it were New Jersey, California, and Oregon. In 1867 Louisi ana had not been readmitted as a State, and colored residents did not have the right of suffrage there. Consequently the provision recently adopted by the State Constitutional Convention establishes an exemption for white citizens only, the justification of which is founded on the peculiar conditions existing in Louisiana But what view the Federal courts will take of the matter remains to be seen, and there will not probably be long to wait.

#### Thirty-two.

A young woman of this city does us the honor to send us this letter, which is not without its pathos:

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUB-Sir: I am Se years my living. I should like to get married, not for the sake of being supported, for I should expect to work after marriage, but for the sake of loving and being loved. Do you think I am too old? AGATHA.

Why, you poor child, of course you are not too old. What do you call "old "f To a youth of 19 you may seem old, just as he is looked upon as a monument of antiquity by little TOMMY spinning his top on the sidewalk there. Age is a thoroughly relative term, but we have pleasure in assuring you that, save in the eyes of the law, you are a good deal of an infant yet, with your best years before you, please Gop!

You have passed the days of giggling and gushing. Without being a bit of a prig, or stiff or dried up or vinegary, you have accumulated tact and knowledge. Your sympathies and affections are infinitely leeper than they were at 18. Do you re member what a shallow little chit you were then compared with what you are?

We don't know you, but we have seen you. We see you in your letter, industrious, patient, cheerful, affectionate, watching with wistful eyes the years that scurry by and bring no Fairy Prince. Good eyes, we'll be bound, whatever be their color eves soft with kindness, and that need to be lighted up with happiness.

No, AGATHA, you are at the age of sense, which by no means precludes charm. A woman in the thirties is at her loveliest. Pity so few of them know it.

You are just the wife for a sensible man, who has got over the ebullient follies of youth and knows enough to pick out a companion for himself. Somewhere there must be such an one waiting for you. If he doesn't come to you he is an idiot. Don't you mind him!

### The Lotteries of Life.

From the beginning of the baseball season to its close the followers of the less successful clubs of the National League ponder explanations for their not being at the top. Sometimes these are justifiable, but more often discontent leads to attacks upon men and managers at which justice frowns. From Boston, the easternmost member of the League, to St. Louis, its companion in the West, philosophizing of this sort goes on, imitated in every portion of the country by disappointed towns whose local nines are of sufficient importance to bear their name.

Reasons for failure are too deeply hidden by the Fates for certain discovery. For example, we cannot give the explanation sought by the Philadelphia Press why the baseball club which wears the proud and ambitious name of Philadelphia on its shirt front is ninth among the twelve engaged in the great struggle. But we may comfort Philadelphia and, we trust, all others of the unduly discouraged, by expressing confidently the belief that defeat has not come, as our contemporary opines in its own case, because "the club's management has been outman-

aged by the management of other clubs," Victory in baseball comes like the prizes on the running turf. Mere manage however experienced or lavish in money, cannot command them. The ball field, like the turf and matrimony, is a lottery, in which knowledge, foresight, ambition, business sense, and good intention avail nothing against the decrees of fortune. But, first or last, in baseball as in racing

there's a heap of aport. We suppose that the last Spanish attempt to bribe the Cuban patriot, Gomez, into sub-mission will be the last. Gomez has again shown himself above treachery to the cause to which he has devoted himself, and before BLANCO again has the face to tempt him, Havana should have fallen.

In the designation of the Board of Visitors to the West Point Military Academy, a board whose recommendations guide West Point legislation by Congress, President McKin-LEY appears to have taken into account the exceptional circumstances of the year. The need of maintaining, and, if need be, extending, the efficiency of the West Point Academy is greater now than it has been for many years. Founded in 1802, the total number of graduates from the Military Academy to-day exceeds the strength in numbers of the regular army as fixed by Congress five years later, in 1807. These are the President's appointees as the Board of Visitors, omprehending not only all sections of the country, but both political parties: WALTER L. BOUVE of Hingham, Mass.; Gen. SIMON B. BUCKNER of Kentucky; Dr. WILLIAM SEWARD WEBB of Shelburne, Vt.; W. T. FAIRCLOTH of Goldsboro, N. C.; ASHBEL P. FITCH of New York city; WILLIAM P. WALTON of Gree Ala.; ALEXANDER W. HOFFMAN of Buffalo, N. Gen. BUCKNER is himself a graduate of the Military Academy (class of 1844) and has a record of service in two wars.

Senator Turpus ignores history.-Indianapolis Journal. No: but often, in justice to his own arguments. he has to object to IL

The bold Iberians who are going to invade the United States should resort to arbitration before sailing. As we understand it, Gen. CORREA has the first right to come over and capture Washington. He intends to land at San Francisco and walk to Washington in two hours. But here is Sefior Bonabil, editor of our esteemed contemporary, the Porto Rico Herald, who is bound to lay us low, too. "After we have sunk your ships," says Senor BOBADIL. "we will take Washington, New York, and Chicago." Sefor Bonapit, will land his forces at Chicago, whence he will proceed, by means of the Missouri River and Devil's Lake, to Texas and capture Washington. Thence by the Ohio and the Red River of the North to New York. And so his story is done. We suggest that he leave Washington to the invincible Connus and content himself with New York and Chicago.

Discussing the report sent from the camp of the Fifth Infantry at Fort McPherson, Ga. that Col. Cook of that regiment has forbidden his men to est pie on the ground that it causes dyspepsia, our esteemed contemporary, the Philadelphia Ledger, files with a noble, but, perhaps, too impetuous ardor to the relief of that illustrious cate. Pie is wholesome, cries its adbe so to men exercising arthously in the open air. . Finally, "pie is an American dish;

all true Americane love it; and the man popularity which not even an army officer can bear with impunity." Surely pie needs no panegyric. Lord of many million palates, it reigns without a rival. Yet if a soldier has pie, how can he be said to endure any hardship? What are bitter nights and frozen marches if he has pie I Depend upon it, if Col. Cook has given the order in question, it is not because he loves ple less, but because he would not have

his men grow soft at Capus.

The Hon. Julius STERLING MORTON, who holds the majestic post of Secretary of the Monetary Convention, has looked into his heart and thought, and there found the idea of a high old show. He calls it a Currency Convocation, and the programme provides for an unequalled combination and megatherian aggregation of positively the finest all-around talent ever exhibited in this or any other country. It is to perform in the Omaha Auditorium in September. The first day will be Silver Day, when the Hon. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, the Infant Phenomenon, CHARLES ALGERNON Towne, the Star Gepher, and others will appear in a grand silver oile. On the second or Gold Day, Horace White, the second leading old man of the Evening Post, and EDWARD ATKINSON, the celebrated juggler with statistics and the Aladdin Oven, will give their refined performances, recommended by themselves and an enlightened press. On the third or Paper the world's greatest paper swallowers, will paralleled exhibitions. Leave early and avoid

Mr. Polo takes great chances in intrusting to a steamer a life so precious to himself as his own. The ship that carries Polo and his misfortunes is sure to be followed and surrounded by all the fish of the Northern Atlantic. From the biggest whale to the smallest gudgeon ne member of the House of Fishes for that department of the deep will be absent. Rapture will be radiant in those million eyes usually so expressionless, and from those millions of mouths will come the cry: "Come down and tell us some of your fish stories, Brother Pelo!" and he will ome down or they will sink the ship,

GLADSTONE'S ONLY PUBLISHED

on an Infant Who Was Born, Was Bapt and Died on the same Day.

From the Chicago Times-Herald. From the Chicago Times-Heroid.

[Mr. Gladstone, at one time or another in his long life, has tried his hand at almost every form of cerious literature. With the exception of novel writing and the drama, he has dipped into everything—theology, history, criticism, philosophy, and even poetry. His attempts at poetry, so far as known, were all mane in the early years of his career; and while it is said that he wrote a great deal of verse, only one of his poems, if his translations of Horace be not considered, has ever been published. According to the London To-low, he showed these poems to his friends aions and had the discretion to keep them out of print. The one poem that he gave to the public appeared in a magazine now long since forgotten. The verses were written in 1858, three years before his first book on "Church and State," being thus really first book on "Church and State," being thus really

How wast thou made to pass nto that other darkness of thy tomb, Babe, O Brother to the grans ! r like the herb, so thou art born t early morn; and thy little life has flowed away And thy little live and day;
Before the flowing day;
Thy willing soul hath struggled and is free;
And all of thee that dieth
A white and waxen image lieth
Upon the knee.

H.

"Oh, whither hast 'hou fied From the warm, joyous world removed?" Might one of old have questioned Of his dear and dead, Panting and straining for relief Unto a passion and hopeless grief; "Whither, O thou in vain beloved, Whither, hast flow borne Whither hast thou borne
The smiles and kisses that were gathered up
In thee for her that bore thee, now forlorn.
As sweets in the wild rose cup
Before the morn f" 111.

"Is that thy feeble cry
But just beyond the threshold of the grave,
Art thou yet waiting in the voiceless hall
Of Dis, or hear'st the morning waters fall?
Thou canst not sure be nigh
When mad and shrieking spirits rave,
Or dost thou slumber take
By deep glassy and translucent lake
Through a chill exhaustless night
Apart from woe, yet senseless of delight?" IV.

There was no audible reply,
Only a faint far echo to that cry
Of natural yearning. But our task
Is lighter far; and when we ask,
"Is all thy fate as dark "Is all thy fate as dark
As in the pall upon the limbs?
Is there no Sun above, no Saviour ark.
That on the black sea swim:
And bears the children loved of God and blest
Unto the land of reat!" We hear a voice from the high seats of bliss, That answers, "Yes." nto the land of rest

Yes! Narrow was the space Whereby life ran its hurried race Like one affrighted by the far-off glare Like one arrigated of the far-oil glare
of the world's pleasures and alarms;
That from the sin, the sorrow, and the care
Fied to seek shelter in the arms
O his first father and had rest
Upon his breast. VI.

Oh! joy that on that narrow space No burning trace
As where evil thoughts have been.
Thou hast not known how hard it is to kill
The inveterate strength of self desire,
To quench the smouldering and tenacious fire;
And never did thy unexpanded will s energies to move Gather up conscious ener Against the God of love.

VII. The volume of this life was soon unrolled. But the hours of thy small earthly store, Although no more Than might be numbered at the dawn of sense By a child's first intelligence, Yet were their single moments told them that stood around By a faint moning sound, Repeated with that laboring breath That ever ushers death. Instead of the screne and soft pulsation Of an infant's respiration.

How small the tribute then of human pain The eternal wisdom did disdain Thy migrant spirit should be bound to pay Upon its way
Unto fruition of the immortal prise,
Purchased for thee by rain of scalding tears,
By agony indign,
By wees how heavier far than thine
Through more protracted years
And deeper sighs.

1X. IX.

One evening thou wert not. The next thou wert, and wert in blies. And wert in blies forever, and is this And wert in biles forever, and is this
So desolate a lot
To be the theme of unconsoled sorrow,
Because thy first to-morrow
Thou wert ordained a vest to wear,
Not made like ours of clay.
But woven with the beams of clearest day,
A cherub fair i

Unconscious thou wert borne
To wash the baptisma's stream,
To gain thy litte to the glorious name
Which doth unbar the gates of Paradise,
And thou wert taken home
Before the peril that might come
By thy parents human pride By thy parents human price in thy soft beaming eye; But not before Their blessings on thee they might pour And pray that, if so early bloomed the tide, Yet God might speed thee on thy path Through the void realms of death.

And Christ reserve thee in His bosom peace with the cold might be soft and an abelic case: Till pain and sin shall cease; Till earthly shows shall fly and they Shall wake to life with thee from clay.

For on that one, that well spent morn,

We live amid the tumult and the stress of a flerce eddying float, And to our mortal sight Our fate is trembling in the balances; he tempter at the nother scale Might over love prevail:
But thy faith can never fail.
Thou art redeemed;
The shadowy forms of doubt and change
Athwart thy tranquil fate no more may range,
Nor speck its lucid path
With tokens and remembrances of death. ight over love prevail XII.

Then flow, ye blameless tears, awhile, A little while ye may, The natural cravings to beguile; This task is yours; with you Shall peace be borne anew happy they in whose remembered los There should appear no darker spot
Than this of holy ground;
This, where, within the short and narrow bound,
From morn to eventide
In quick successive train,
An infant lived and died
And lived again. THE DYING HATTON.

Two Scenes from the Tragedy of MacMan SCENE III -- A ROOM IN MORRO CASTLE. (ENTER MACBLANCO, DOCTOR, AND ATTERN

ANTE. MacBlanco-Bring me no more extras; let them fly, all. Till Yankee sailors man once more the Maine, I cannot taint with fear. So fly, vile rebs,

And mingle with the hayseed epicures ! The guns I swear by and the sword I bear Shall never miss a shot or take a dare. (Enter an orderly.) MacB .- The devil damn thee black, thou weam

fac'd loon! Where gott'st thou that goose look ?

ORDERLY-There are ten-Geor willula ? MACH .--ORD.-Warships, sir. MACR.-Go wash thy face and try to squaled

thy fear, Thou lily-livered boy! What warships, chump \$ Death of thy soul! Those oabbage cheeks of thine Are counsellors to fear. What warships, whep-

ORD.—The American squadron, so please you Mach.-Chase thyself hence! Pando!-I'm sick at heart

When I behold—Pando, I say—This push Will chair me ever or dis-seat me seen. I've lived long enough. My term of office Is falling into the cold consemme,
And that which should accompany greatness,
As honor, love, obedience, troops of friends,
I must not look to have; but in their stead,
Curses not loud but deep, month-honor, bread;
Which the poor heart would fain deny, and dan Pandol

(Enter Pando.) PANDO—What is your gracious piessure?
MACH.—What news in the last extra?
PANDO—All is confirmed, my lord, which was

PANDO—All is confirmed, my lord, which was reported.

MacH—Til fight, till from my bones the fiesh be hack'd.

Send out more gunboats! Skirr the ocean round? Hang those that talk of fear!—Bring me my becycle—

How does old Spain, doctor?

DOCTOR—Very sick, my lord,
And troubled with thick-coming fameles

That keep her from her rest.

MacH—Cure her of that:
Canst thou not minister to a land diseased,
Hlot from her history a rooted horror,
Krase the written records of her shame,
And by some sweet, oblivious antidote
Cleanse her poor bosom of that perlions shuff,
Which weighs upon her heart?
Doctor—Therein the patient must minister to
herself.

herself.
MacB.—Throw physic to the dogs, I'll none of it.

What dynamite, cotton, or what explosive power
Would blow those Yankees hence?

Hear'st thou of them?

Dooron—Ay, my good lord; you bet your sweet

DOCTOR—Ay, my good lord; you one your was life.

MacB.—Bring that bike after me.

I will not be afraid of death and bane.

Till Yankee gunners man once more the Maine. SCHNE V .- WITHIN THE FORTERS.

MACE.-Hang out our banners on the outer walls: The cry is still, "They come!" Old Morre's strength strength Will laugh a siege to scorn. There let'em He, Till storms and seas shall turn them bottom us. Were we but forced by those that should be ours.
We might have met them dareful, boat to boat.
And sunk them one by one. What is that noise

We might have met them dareful, boat to boat And sunk them one by one. What is that noise Pando—It is the cry of extras, my good lord. Mach.—I have almost forgot the taste of fear. I have supp'd full with horrors:
Direness, familiar to my slaught rous thoughts, Cannot once start me. Wherefore was that cry? Panno—Our ships, my lord, are downed. Mach.—They should have downed hereafter; There would have been a time for such a word—To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow, To the last syllable of recorded time; And all my proclamations light poor foels. The way to dusty death. Out, out, brief glory? Snain's but a walking shadow, a poor actrees That struts and frets her hour upon the stage, and then is heard no more; here is a fight of idiots, full of sound and fury.

[Enter a messenger.]

MacB.—Thou com'st to use thy tengue. Thy story quickly.

MESSENGER—Gracious my lord.
I should report that which I say I saw.
But know not how to do it.
MacB.—Well. say. sir.
MESS.—As I did stand my watch upon the hill.
I scanned the harbor, and, anon, methought.
The Maine began to move.
MacB.—Liar and slave!
If thou speak'st false,
Upon the next tree shalt thou hang alive.
Till famine cling thee; if thy speech be sooth.
I care not if thou dost for me as much—
I pull in resolution, and bearn
To doubt the equivocation of the fiend.
That lies like truth: "Fear not, till Yankees man Once more the Maine;" and now that ghost Arises from the bay.—Arm, arm, and outl—
If this which he avouches does appear.
There is nor flying hence, nor tarrying hers.
Fire the alarm guns Hillow wind! Come whack is [Enter a messonger.]

# There is nor flying hence, nor tarrying here. Fire the alarm guns! Blow wind! Come whack! At least we'll die with knapsacks on our back. Elmira College in Need,

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir! The recent appeal made in behalf of Elmira College has bro little substantial response. This has created deep anxiety on the part of those in New York and eleawhere who have offered the sum of \$98,000, provided others shall have by the end of June increased the amount to \$100,000. Many of those recently approached decline to give, saying: "The sum now needed is so small that failure is impossible." This attitude on the part of kind and generous persons rill. I fear, make success impossible. Others recommend discontinuance of the effort until the war exettement is over. Gladly would all interested comply with this suggestion but for the fact that the pledges already given lapse at the end of June. Therefore if must be success during the next thirty days or a fail-ure involving the loss of \$100,000 to this old and excellent college for women.

year. Those willing to contribute may do so by addressing the undersigned or through any of the folowing gentlemen, who constitute the New York city committee having this matter in charge: The Ray, John Hall, D. D., Wilton M. Smith, D. D., John Bal-colm Shaw, D. D., Henry Van Dyke, D. D., George Alexander, D. D., James Chambers, D. D., and John R. Davies, D. D. A. CAMERON MACKEREIR,
HEW YORK, May 27. President Elmira College.

## Getting a Line on the Evening Post.

To the Entrop of The Sun-Sir: It may interest your readers to learn that one of the sub-editors of the Evening Post (young Mr. Villard), recently map-ried a Spaniah lady, and that one of the recent con-tributors to the paper is said to be one "Severo Mai-let Prevost," rumored to be one of the counsel for the Spaniah Government.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BUN-Sir: Possibly the United States District Attorney for the Southern district of New York knows that the Evening Post is published by a corporation of which a majority of the stock is owned or controlled by those public-

the stock is owned or controlled by those publicspirited reformers, Henry Villard, Carl Schurs and
E. L. Godkin.

In the Evening Pief's article to-day "recommending the Government to abandon all idea of territorial conquest upon the spectous ground of alleged
high morality," sil previous pro-Spanish arguments
seem to have been transcended. Is anything more
despicable than the ingratitude (not to say treachery) of those foreigners who, having made fortunes
here, belittle and criticise our army and navy, attack
our public men and speciously and covertly advance
views and arguments likely to give comfort to our
snemies? enemies?

To what extent can "evening apostasy" be permitted? Is not pro-Spanish advocacy (by a corporation) ultra wires?

NEW YORK, May 27.

The Oregon Had California's Wings. TO THE EDITOR OF THE BUN-Sir: Apropos of the magnificently sustained speed of the battleship Oregon over her circuitous course of 18,000 miles. would call your attention to the motto of the State after which she was usually (She flirs with her own wings).

FRANK D. TOTTLE. after which she was named: "Alts votas proprite"

Dowey a Cathelie!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Mr: In reading the editorial article in to-day's Sun entitled "The Jews and Dewey" it occurred to me that the inclosed clip-ping might be of interest to some of your readers. The Catholic Universe of Cleveland says: "Those who express doubts as to the spirit of American Catholics in the existing emergency will be surprised to learn that this spirit is manifested in Admiral Dewey's brilliant achievement at Manila. Admiral Dewey's brilliant achievement at Manila. Admiral Dewey's brilliant achievement at Manila. Admiral Dewey's a Catholic, a convert to the faith, and on the authority of one who was closely associated with the hero in the many we are informed that he is a very consistent and practical Catholic, too."

George J. Johnston.

From the Lisbon Novidades. The very serious events that we are with may bring about varied complications of extrame gravity, which for more than one reason may souch as directly. It can only be by a miracle that we can escape safe and whole from a state of disturbance as deep as that now existing. Now, as we cannot count on miracies to make up for imprudences, is is indispensable that we should prepare against a danger which, though not yet well defined, does not the lost mist, and to not the loss measure.